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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

STATINTL

'Spying Is Something All

NO ONE who has been assigned to the foreign service or who has attended government intelligence and counter-intelligence schools of any nation will doubt for a moment the purported statement of Russell A. Langelie, U.S. embassy security official, Moscow, to the effect that the Russians are attempting to penetrate the American embassy in Moscow.

What he didn't say and what the American people in general do not know, but should, is that the governments of every great power and most secondary ones are trying continuously to do the same thing.

This is Standard Operating Procedure, otherwise known as "old hat" to the informed everywhere. Spying is an essential ingredient of the present Cold War and is as old as the nation-state system itself.

Governments not only spy upon their "opponents," but also upon their "friends." The "cloak and dagger system" is not something reserved for the Mafia. It is one of the weapons in the arsenal of every nation and is in constant use.

But, like the "family skeleton," it is not discussed publicly or ever admitted officially.

DENIAL, in fact, is automatic in every foreign office everywhere. Never to my knowledge has any government ever admitted that these "dark agents," even when caught red-handed, were acting under its instructions or in its service, if possible to deny.

This again is part of the state system. And no one should be disturbed by these reports unless he proposes to challenge the state system.

It is very important for the American people to note that the first casualty in any war, hot or cold, is truth, and always has been. It is not that the individuals engaged in international subversion are themselves immoral, but rather that the system itself is amoral.

HUGH B. HESTER,
Brig. Gen., U.S. Army, Ret'd.
Philadelphia

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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD - APPENDIX

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of this year, it cost \$6.50 per ton to ship sulfur from Texas and Louisiana to New England. At the same time, sulfur was moving from Mexico to New England at rates as low as \$3.25 per ton.

Other special advantages enjoyed by the Mexican producers include lower property taxes and production taxes of less than one-fourth those paid by U.S. producers.

While the large sulfur mines in Texas and Louisiana can no doubt withstand this onslaught, the smaller mines cannot survive against this cutthroat competition. And once a mine is closed it is almost always lost forever because of the high cost of reopening it.

Mr. Speaker, I submit that to let such mines wither and die is incompatible with our Government's avowed policies of encouraging the development of domestic mineral production and of conserving our natural resources. Nor is it compatible with national security. In peace and war, sulfur is no less essential than oil or steel. It is, in fact, vital to the processing of both these key commodities, just as it is to the making of fertilizer, chemicals, rubber, rayon, paint, pulp and paper, and a host of other necessities.

Although sulfur is seldom seen in the final product which it helps to produce, it enters at some stage in the production or processing of virtually everything we eat, wear or use. Our industry and agriculture could not exist without it. Thus, the maintenance of a sound domestic sulfur industry is a matter of vital national interest.

My purpose in presenting these facts is to draw the attention of everyone concerned with our natural resources to a situation which needs correction.

I strongly urge that serious consideration be given to the establishment of import quotas on sulfur similar to the restrictions placed on foreign oil and to the quotas in force for lead and zinc. I urge also that consideration be given to the establishment of a tariff on sulfur as we have on so many other mineral products. Incidentally Mexico itself, while flooding our country with sulfur, imposes a tariff amounting to about 25 percent of the value of any sulfur we ship to them.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that a quota and tariff are essential in order to safeguard the domestic sulfur industry from the disastrous effects of substandard prices and preferential shipping rates prevailing elsewhere and to prevent this industry from being permanently weakened from these effects.

U.S. Foreign Policy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES O. PORTER

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 7, 1959

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the

Record, I include the following three articles by Hugh B. Hester, brigadier general, U.S. Army, retired. General Hester has considerable background in international relations, and I am including with his articles a copy of his biography. His articles appeared originally in Peace Action, an independent publication published in Washington, D.C. The following selections discuss: "A Peace Initiative Is Needed for Germany," "A Plea for Both Sides," and "Keeping Massive Resistance to Brinkmanship."

Biography of Hugh B. Hester. Brigadier General Hugh B. Hester, lecturer and writer on U.S. foreign policy, was born in Boston, U.S.A. in 1898. He is a graduate of the University of North Carolina, and has been a graduate student of law and international relations at the University of North Carolina, Washington University, and the University of Pennsylvania.

When he retired from active military service in 1951, he had behind him more than 34 years of service with many and varied military assignments. Among the more important of these assignments were: Executive Officer for Procurement in the Office of the Assistant Under Secretary of War, 1939-40; Chief of Procurement Control of the Production and Military Planning Divisions in the Office of the Quartermaster General, 1940-42; Director of Procurement of Supplies from Australian sources under various land lease and commodity general orders of General Depot and Base Section Seven, 1942-43; Director of the German food program for the U.S. Military Government in Germany, serving successively under General Hühnerstein, Hühnerstein, and then 1944-45; Military Attaché to Australia, 1945-46; commanding general of the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot, 1946-47; and U.S. Army Reserve Brigadier General, 1947-51.

General Hester has received the U.S. Army Distinguished Service Medal, and he has been awarded the Legion of Honor, France, by the French Government in 1945.

Since his retirement, he has undertaken graduate work in international relations at the University of Pennsylvania. He has written numerous articles in such leading magazines and newspapers as the New York Times, the Christian Science Monitor, the Saturday Review, Nation, Progressive, New Republic, and the Churchman. His recent writings include "The Challenge of Our Times," Virginia Quarterly Review, spring issue, 1957, and "The U.S.A., U.S.S.R., and Peace," Meaning, December 1957 issue (a leading Australian quarterly of arts and literature). General Hester is the coauthor, with Dr. Jerome Davis, of "Making Peace," to be published in the spring of 1959.

A Plea for Both Sides

(By Hugh B. Hester, brigadier general, U.S. Army, retired)

Before commenting on the present propaganda hysteria over the execution of Emperor of Siam in particular and on the cold war in general, I want to make it especially clear that I yield to no one in my abhorrence of physical violence and man's inhumanity to man so characteristic of the 20th century, especially so of that part called the Christian World. This abhorrence is based upon participation, as a Regular Army officer, in World Wars I and II and the police action in Korea, and extends to the senseless slaughter of all men, women, children, and enlisted personnel with equal force as it does to the execution of former Prime Ministers and other important people. It also extends to the casualties on both sides, whether Communist or anti-Communist, in the Hungarian rebellion and to the British, French, and Israeli casualties as well as the Arab victims in the war against the Egyptians in 1956.

As members of the human race all are brothers, and in the eyes of the truly humane, the twilight is as important as the daylight. It is necessary, I believe, to understand this in order to establish some sense of unity so much for balance in the ill-provided struggle between capitalism and communism. This struggle has taken the form of both a hot war, as when the representatives of the former movement attacked the United States in 1918-19, and that of a cold war from 1945 through the present. Since the advent of the atomic age, the struggle has become even more desperate. It is necessary, therefore, to repeat any deep feeling of horror that another human being has been destroyed upon the altar of violence. This is also important to remember that before the atom age, the United States participated in the bloodiest wars in its participation. It is probably safe to say that more than 100 million men, women, and children have died since the beginning of the 20th century. And the current shedding of propaganda upon these latest victims of violence is not likely to hasten the achievement of freedom in Hungary. It is better identified as a means to the end of world peace, and as a means to the end of the world of suffering, it is a means to the end of the world of suffering.

Former President Harry S. Truman described the situation in Germany, France, and Greece over the last 10 years as "a state of the cold war between the United States and the Soviet Union." But for the historical struggle, it is necessary to recall that there would have been no Hungarian rebellion in the first place, and certainly there would not have been any Russian participation in it. And the current shedding of propaganda upon these latest victims of violence is not likely to hasten the achievement of freedom in Hungary. It is better identified as a means to the end of world peace, and as a means to the end of the world of suffering, it is a means to the end of the world of suffering.

In the propaganda struggle, the action means release of forces from the side of one's enemy and the attachment of those same forces to one's own side. The time of actions are desirable when one is certain of a firm majority. For this reason U.S. official policy favors free elections in Germany and Korea, but in Vietnam and the Soviet Union favors non-interference but not in the former and non-interference, has nothing to do with the position of either power on these issues and it is time to stop the hypocritical games that it does.

This is the self-evident fact of power politics under the balance of power system. The maintenance of this system is how the principal function of both the United Nations and NATO. The crushing of the Hungarian rebellion and the crushing of the Cuban invasion are illustrations of this. NATO has not prevented the Russians from marching west to the English Channel in the V-E Day any more than it has been the Warsaw Pact that prevented our coming to the military assistance of the Hungarians in October 1956. And to claim, as we do, that this is so—that since the Russians have not marched west, NATO has prevented it—is to claim that the "chicken coop" was built by NATO. In his call for the end of the fear of war III, was the deterrent (if any) required against such a move in 1956. But fear is a slender, if not broken, reed upon which to lean for permanent peace.

Does any informed person really believe that the United States would not have

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U. S. 'TRICKED BY CHIANG ON QUEMOY'

Washington, Sept. 12—There is no support for the claim that Quemoy and Matsu are militarily important either for the defense of Formosa or for an attack upon the mainland of China. The Red Chinese army could not launch an attack on anybody from these islands. They are too small and are really no closer to Formosa than the mainland.

If the Red Chinese really intended to invade Formosa, they would welcome Chiang Kai-shek's increased military dispositions on these two military traps. The more military forces and supplies tied up on Quemoy and Matsu, the easier it will be to capture Formosa by simply isolating them from the main area of conflict: Formosa. The islands cannot even now be supplied by Chiang without aid of

The Red Chinese cannot capture Formosa as long as the United States insists upon protecting it; that is, for many years.

The Chinese, including Chiang and Mr. Dulles know this, as does every competent military leader. A further truth is that China offers no present threat to the United States or to the "free" world, other than ideological, and a military defense is no defense at all against this.

The American people ought to know that any decision to defend Quemoy and Matsu is not for the purpose of defending Formosa. Any logical analysis of the present crisis clearly indicates that it is a direct result of a Chiang Kai-shek political trick to involve the United States in a world war—a trick potentially far more dangerous for the human race than those perpetrated by Hitler and Tojo.

the United States fleet. Nothing could make more obvious the vacuity of the military pretensions of this discredited Chinese leader or more foolish our support of him.

The fact that the Red Chinese are placing an artillery blockade upon Quemoy and Matsu is the clearest evidence that they do not intend to invade Formosa at the present time. Otherwise, they would use every possible stratagem to induce Chiang and his American advisers to pour the maximum possible troops and supplies into the islands. The only logical reason for Mao's present attack is the liberation of two of his important ports.

Does this not make rather ridiculous Mr. Dulles' demand that Red China renounce force in an area where United States force is being used to prevent her from trading? Just what does this make of his claim for the right of every nation to defend itself?

Brig. Gen. Homer B. Harter
United States Army (retired)

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